THE

MISCARRIAGES

OF THE

Whig-Miniſtry,

DISCOVERING

The Intriegues of that Party for the Firſt Eight Years of the Late Reign; Collected from the Proceedings, Votes, and other Authentick Papers, Publiſhed by the Order and Authority of the Houſe of Commons.

WITH

The Flouriſhing State of the Nation under the Careful Management and Induſtry of the Succeeding Miniſtry, in the four laſt Years of the ſame Reign.

To which is added,

A True and Exact Liſt of thoſe Members, who to their Great Diſhonour Voted againſt the Expulſion of Mr. *STEELE*, who was Juſtly Expell'd the Houſe the firſt Seſſion of this Parliament, for Scandalouſly Reflecting on her Late Majeſty in ſeveral of his Writings.

Preſented

To the FREEHOLDERS of *Great Britain*, againſt the next Election of a New Parliament.

Rejoyce ye Whigs, *your* Idol's *Come again,*
To Pick your P---k---ts and Tranſport your Coin;
Give him your Millions, and the D---h your Lands,
Ring not the Bells ye Fools, *but Ring your Hands.*

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THE MISCARRIAGES OF THE Whig-Miniſtry, &c.

BEFORE we proceed to the Miſcarriages in the late Reign, we have thought it neceſſary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg Leave to obſerve the Motives and Reaſons upon which his Majeſty King *William* engaged firſt in it.

The Treaty of the Grand-Alliance explains thoſe Reaſons to be for the Supporting the Pretenſions of his Imperial Majeſty, then actually engaged in a War with the *French* King, who had uſurped the entire *Spaniſh* Monarchy for his Grandſon the Duke of *Anjou*: And for the aſſiſting the States General, who by the Loſs of their Barrier againſt *France*, were then in the ſame, or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded.

As theſe were the juſt and neceſſary Motives for undertaking the War, ſo the Ends propoſed to be obtained by it were equally wiſe and honourable: For as they are ſet forth in the Eighth Article of the ſame Treaty, they appear to have been, the Procuring an equitable and reaſonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majeſty, and ſufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation and Commerce of the King of *Great-Britain* and the States General; the making effectual Proviſion that the two Kingdoms of *France* *Spain* ſhould never be united under the ſame Government, and particularly, that the *French* ſhould never get into the

Poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, or be permitted to ſail thither upon the Account of Traffick, under any Pretence whatſoever; and laſtly, the ſecuring to the Subjects of the King of *Great-Britain*, and the States-General, all the ſame Privileges and Rights of Commerce throughout the whole Dominions of *Spain*, as they enjoyed before the Death of *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, by virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, Cuſtom, or any other Way whatſoever: For the obtaining theſe Ends, the Three Confederated Powers engaged to aſſiſt one another with their whole Force, according to ſuch Proportions as ſhould be ſpecified in a particular Convention afterwards to be made for that Purpoſe: We do not find that any ſuch Convention was ever ratified, but it appears that there was an Agreement concluded, which by common Conſent was underſtood to be binding upon each Party reſpectively, and according to which the Proportions of *Great-Britain* were from the Beginning regulated and founded: The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land his Imperial Majeſty ſhould furniſh 90000 Men, the King of *Great-Britain* 40000, and the States General 102000, of which there were 42000 intended to ſupply their Garriſons, and 60000 to act againſt the common Enemy in the Field; and with regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were to be performed jointly by *Great-Britain* and the States General; the Quota of Ships to be furniſhed for that Service, being five Eighths on the Part of *Great-Britain*, and three Eighths on the Part of the States General.

Upon this Foot the War began in the Year 1702, at which time the whole yearly Expence of it to *England*, amounted to 3706494 l. a very great Charge, as it was then thought, but yet a very moderate Proportion in Compariſon with the Load which afterwards was laid upon them; for it appears by Eſtimates given in to the Commons, that the Sums neceſſary to carry on the Service for the Year 1711, in the ſame manner as it was performed the Year before, amount to more than 6960000 l. beſides Intereſt for the publick Debt, and the Deficiencies accruing that Year; which two Articles require 1143000 l. more: So that thewhole Demands upon the Houſe of Commons, amounted

to more than Eight Millions for that Year's Supply. That the Service at Sea, as it was very large and extenſive in it ſelf, ſo it was carried on through the whole Courſe of the War, in a manner highly diſadvantageous to Her Majeſty and the Kingdom: for the Neceſſity of Affairs requiring, that great Fleets ſhould be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the Mediterranean, as for oppoſing any Force which the Enemy might prepare, either at *Dunkirk*, or in the Ports of *Weſt France*, Her Majeſty's Example and Readineſs in fitting out Her Proportion of Ships for all Parts of that Service, were ſo far from prevailing with the States General to keep Pace with Her, that they were deficient every Year to a great Degree, ſometimes no leſs than two Thirds, and generally more than Half of their Quota. From whence Her Majeſty was obliged, for the preventing Diſappointments in the moſt preſſing Services, to ſupply thoſe Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of Her own Ships; nor was the ſingle Increaſe of ſuch a Charge the only ill Conſequence that attended it; for by this Means the Debt of the Navy was enhanced, ſo that the Diſcounts ariſing upon the Credit of it, affected all other Parts of the Service; from the ſame Cauſe our Ships of War were forced in greater Numbers to continue in remote Seas, and at unſeaſonable Times of the Year, to the greateſt Damage and Decay of the *Britiſh* Navy: This alſo was the Occaſion, that Her Majeſty was ſtreightned in Convoys for Trade, our Coaſts expoſed for want of a ſufficient Number of Cruizers to guard them, and Her Majeſty diſabled from annoying the Enemy in their moſt beneficial Commerce with the *Weſt Indies*, from whence they received thoſe vaſt Supplies of Treaſure, without which they could not have ſupported the Expences of the War.

That Part of the War which was carried on in *Flanders*, was at firſt immediately neceſſary to the Security of the States General, and brought them great Acquiſitions both of Revenue and Dominion: Yet even there, the original Proportions were departed from, and during the Courſe of the War, were ſinking by Degrees on the Part of *Holland*; ſo that in the Year 1710, we find the

Number in which they fell ſhort of their three Fifths to Her Majeſty's two Fifths, to have been 20837 Men. In the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of 20000 Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and *England* conſented to take Half upon it ſelf: But it having been annexed, as an expreſs Condition to the Grant of the ſaid Augmentation in Parliament, That the States General ſhould prohibit all Trade and Commerce with *France*; and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons thought it reaſonable, that the firſt Rule of Three to Two ought to have taken Place again, as well in that as in other ſubſequent Augmentations; more eſpecially when they conſider'd that the Revenue of thoſe rich Provinces which had been conquered, would have, if duly applied, maintained a great Number of new additional Forces againſt the Enemy, notwithſtanding which, the States General raiſed none upon that Account, but made uſe of thoſe freſh Supplies of Money, only to eaſe themſelves in the Charge of their firſt eſtabliſh'd Quota.

As in the Progreſs of the War in *Flanders* a Diſproportion was ſoon created, to the Prejudice of *England*, ſo the very Beginning of the War in *Portugal* brought an unequal Share of Burden upon us. For although the Emperor and the States General were equally Parties with Her Majeſty in the Treaty with the King of *Portugal*, yet the Emperor neither furniſhing his Third Part of the Troops and Subſidies ſtipulated for, nor the *Dutch* conſenting to take an equal Share of his Imperial Majeſty's Defect upon themſelves, Her Majeſty was obliged to furniſh Two Thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service: Nor did the Inequality ſtop there; for from the Year 1706, when the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces marched out of *Portugal* into *Caſtile*, the States General entirely abandon'd the War in *Portugal*, and left Her Majeſty to proſecute it ſingly at Her own Charge, which She did accordingly, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at firſt She took upon Her to provide. At the ſame time, Her Majeſty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of *Portugal*, were but ill ſeconded by that Prince himſelf;

ſelf; for notwithſtanding that by his Treaty he had obliged himſelf to furniſh Twelve Thouſand Foot, and Three Thouſand Horſe, upon his own Account, beſides Eleven Thouſand Foot, and Two Thouſand Horſe more, in Conſideration of a Subſidy paid to him; yet, according to the beſt Information the Commons could procure, it appear'd, That he had ſcarce at any Time furniſh'd Thirteen Thouſand Men in the Whole.

In *Spain* the War was yet more unequal and burdenſome to Her Majeſty, than in any other Branch of it; for being commenc'd without any Treaty whatſoever, the Allies almoſt wholly declined taking any Part of it upon themſelves. A ſmall Body of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops were ſent thither, in the Year 1705, not as being thought ſufficient to ſupport a Regular War, or to make the Conqueſt of ſo large a Country, but with a View only of aſſiſting the *Spaniards* to ſet King *Charles* upon the Throne, occaſioned by the great Aſſurances which were given of their Inclinations to the Houſe of *Auſtria*: But this Expectation failing, *England* was inſenſibly drawn into an eſtabliſhed War, under all the Diſadvantages of the Diſtance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account laid before Her Majeſty, upon this Head, was, That altho' that Undertaking was enter'd upon at the particular and earneſt Requeſt of the Imperial Court, and for a Cauſe of no leſs Importance and Concern to them, than the Reducing the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; yet neither the late Emperors, nor his preſent Imperial Majeſty, have ever had any Forces there on their own Account, till the laſt Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot, conſiſting of 2000 Men. Tho' the States-General contributed ſomething more to that Service, yet their Share alſo was but inconſiderable; for in the Space of Three Years, from 1705, to 1707, both incluſive, all the Forces they ſent into that Country, did not exceed 12200 Men; and from the Year 1708, to 1711, they ſent no Forces or Recruits whatſoever. To Her Majeſty's Care and Charge, the Recovery of that Kingdom was in a Manner wholly left, as if none elſe were intereſted or concerned in it: And the Forces which Her Majeſty ſent into

Spain,

Spain, in the Space of Seven Years, from 1705, to 1711, both inclusive, have amounted to no less than 57973 Men, besides Thirteen Battalions and Eighteen Squadrons, for which Her Majesty paid a Subsidy to the Emperor. How great the established Expence of such a Number of Men was, Her Majesty very well knew, and Her Commons very sensibly felt: But the Weight will be found much greater, when it is consider'd how many heavy Articles of unusual and extraordinary Charge attended this remote and difficult Service; all which were entirely defray'd by Her Majesty, except that one of Transporting the few Forces which were sent by the States General, and the Victualling of them, during their Transportation only. The Accounts delivered to the Commons will shew, That the Charge of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed in the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, reckon'd after the Rate of Four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from the Time they sailed from hence, till they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to Six Millions, Five Hundred and Forty Thousand, Nine Hundred and Sixty Six Pounds, Fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Transports, on the Part of *Great-Britain*, for carrying on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, from the Beginning of it till 1711, amounted to One Million, Three Hundred Thirty Six Thousand, Seven Hundred and Nineteen Pounds, Nineteen Shillings, and Eleven Pence. That of Victualling Land Forces for the same Service, to Five Hundred Eighty Three Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Six Pence; and that of Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the same Service, to One Million, Eight Hundred and Forty Thousand, Three Hundred Fifty Three Pounds.

We might take Notice of several Sums paid upon Account of Contingencies and Extraordinaries in *Flanders*, making together the Sum of One Million, One Hundred and Seven Thousand, Ninety Six Pounds: But we can make no Comparison of them with what the States-General have expended upon the same Head, having no such State of their extraordinary Charge. There remains, therefore, but One Particular more, which arises from the Subsidies

ſidies paid to Foreign Princes: Theſe, at the Beginning of the War, were borne in equal Proportion by Her Majeſty and the States-General; but in this Inſtance alſo the Balance hath been caſt in Prejudice of Her Majeſty: For it appears, That Her Majeſty advanced more than Her equal Proportion, Three Millions, One Hundred and Fifty Five Thouſand Crowns, beſides Extraordinaries paid in *Italy*, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which ariſe to Five Hundred Thirty Nine Thouſand, Five Hundred Pifty Three Pounds.

The Houſe laid theſe ſeveral Particulars before Her Majeſty; and by an Eſtimate grounded on the preceeding Facts, it appear'd, That over and above the Quota's on the Part of *Great-Britain*, anſwering to thoſe contributed by the Allies, more than Nineteen Millions have been expended during the Courſe of the War, by way of Surpluſage or Exceeding, in Balance of which, none of the Confederates had furniſh'd any Thing whatſoever.

And that it was with great Concern, that they found ſo much Occaſion given them to repreſent, how ill an Uſe had been made of Her Majeſty's Zeal for the Common Cauſe; that the Intereſt of that Cauſe had not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only were eaſed at Her Majeſty's and Her Subjects Coſt, were been connived at in laying their Part of the Burden upon this Kingdom, altho' they were equally, and in moſt reſpects, more nearly concern'd, than *Britain*. Wherefore they deſired Her Majeſty would think it pardonable in them, with ſome Reſentment to complain of the little Regard which ſome of thoſe, whom Her Majeſty of late Years entruſted, had ſhewn to the Intereſts of their Country, in giving way, at leaſt, to ſuch unreaſonable Impoſitions upon it, if not in ſome Meaſure contriving them: The Courſe of which Impoſitions was ſo ſingular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation had been exhauſted, and the more Her Majeſty's Arms was attended with Succeſs, the heavier the Burden laid upon us; whilſt on the other Hand, the more vigorous Her Majeſty's Efforts, were and the greater the Advantages

which

which redounded thence to Her Allies; the more thoſe Allies abated in their Share of the Expence.

At the firſt Entrance into the late War, the Commons were induced to exert themſelves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant ſuch large Supplies, as had been unknown to former Ages, in hopes thereby to prevent the Miſchiefs of a Lingring War, and to bring that, in which they were neceſſarily engaged, to a ſpeedy Concluſion: But they were very unhappy in the Event, having Reaſon to ſuſpect, That what was intended to ſhorten the War, had proved the very Cauſe of its long Continuance; for thoſe to whom the Profits of it accrued, were not diſpoſed eaſily to forego them: And that Her Majeſty might from thence diſcern the true Reaſon, why ſo many delighted in a War, which brought in ſo rich an Harveſt Yearly from *Great-Britain*.

Part of the Repreſentation of the Houſe of Commons.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

ALL that Your Faithful Commons aim at, All that they wiſh, is, an equal Concurrence from the other Powers engaged in Alliance with your Majeſty, and a juſt Application of what hath been already gained from the Enemy towards promoting the Common-Cauſe. Several large Countries and Territories have been reſtored to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; ſuch as the Kingdom of *Naples*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and other Places in *Italy*: Others have been conquered, and added to their Dominions, as the Two Electorates of *Bavaria* and *Cologn*, the Dutchy of *Mantua*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*; Theſe having been reduced in great Meaſure by our Blood and Treaſure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reaſon, be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in *Spain*; And therefore we make it our earneſt Requeſt to Your Majeſty, That You will give Inſtructions to your Miniſters to inſiſt with the Emperor, that the Revenues of thoſe ſeveral Places, excepting only ſuch a Portion thereof as is neceſſary for their Defence, be actually ſo applied. And as to the other Parts of the War, to which Your Majeſty

jeſty hath obliged Yourſelf by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beſeech your Majeſty, That you will be pleaſed to take effectual Care that Your Allies do perform their Parts ſtipulated by thoſe Treaties. When this Juſtice is done to Your Majeſty, and to Your People, there is nothing which Your Commons will nor chearfully grant, towards ſupporting Your Majeſty in the Cauſe in which you are engaged. And whatever farther ſhall appear to be neceſſary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable Your Majeſty to bear Your reaſonable Share of any ſuch Expence, and will ſpare no Supplies which Your Subjects are able, with their utmoſt Efforts, to afford.

After having enquired into, and conſider'd the State of the War, in which the Part Your Majeſty has borne, appears to have been not only ſuperior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; Your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they ſhould find Care had been taken of ſecuring ſome particular Advantages to *Britain*, in the Terms of a future Peace; ſuch as might afford a Proſpect of making the Nation amends in time for that immenſe Treaſure which hath been expended, and thoſe heavy Debts which have been contracted in the Courſe of ſo long and burdenſome a War. This reaſonable Expectation could no Way have been better anſwered, than by ſome Proviſion made for the farther Security, and the greater Improvement, of the Commerce of *Great-Britain*: But we find ourſelves ſo very far diſappointed in theſe Hopes, that in a Treaty not long ſince concluded between Your Majeſty and the States General, under Colour of a mutual Guaranty given for two Points of the greateſt Importance to both Nations, the Succeſſion and the Barrier, it appears, the Intereſt of *Great-Britain* hath been not only neglected, but ſacrificed; and that ſeveral Articles in the ſaid Treaty are deſtructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly deſhonourable to Your Majeſty.

Your Commons obſerve, in the firſt Place, That ſeveral Towns and Places are, by Virtue of this Treaty, to be put

into the Hands of the States General; particularly *Newport*, *Dendermond*, and the Caſtle of *Ghent*; which can, in no Senſe, be look'd upon as Part of a Barrier againſt *France*; but being the Keys of the *Netherlands* towards *Britain*, muſt make the Trade of Your Majeſty's Subjects in thoſe Parts precarious; and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Neceſſity of putting theſe Places into the Hands of the States General, in order to ſecure to them a Communication with their Barrier, muſt appear vain and groundleſs: For the Sovereignty of the *Low-Countries* being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally; that Communication muſt be ſecure and uninterrupted: Beſides that, in Caſe of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allowed them to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns abovementioned.

Having taken Notice of this Conceſſion made to the States General for ſeizing upon the whole Ten Provinces, we cannot but obſerve to Your Majeſty, That in the Manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumſtance which attends this Treaty: For had ſuch a Proviſion been confined to the Caſe of an Apparent Attack from *France* only, the avowed Deſign of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and Your Majeſty's Inſtructions to Your Ambaſſador had been purſued: But this neceſſary Reſtriction hath been omitted; and the ſame Liberty is granted to the States to take Poſſeſſion of all the *Netherlands*, whenever they ſhall think themſelves attack'd by any other Neighbouring Nation, as when they ſhall be in Danger from *France*; ſo that, if it ſhould at any Time happen (which Your Commons are very unwilling to ſuppoſe) that they ſhould quarrel even with Your Majeſty; the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Situation of theſe Conntries may be made uſe of againſt Yourſelf, without whoſe generous and powerful Aſſiſtance they had never been conquered.

To return to thoſe ill Conſequences which relate to the Trade of Your Kingdoms, we beg Leave to obſerve to Your Majeſty, That tho' this Treaty revives and renders

Your

Your Majeſty a Party to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, by Virtue of which, the Impoſitions upon all Goods and Merchandizes brought into the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, by the Sea, are to equal thoſe laid on Goods and Merchandizes imported by the *Scheld*, and the Canals of *Saſs* and *Swyn*, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining; Yet no Care is taken to preſerve that Equality upon the Exportation of thoſe Goods out of the *Spaniſh* Provinces, into thoſe Countries and Places, which by Virtue of this Treaty are to be in the Poſſeſſion of the States. The Conſequence of which muſt in time be, and your Commons are informed that in ſome Inſtances it has already proved to be the Caſe, that the Impoſitions upon Goods carried into thoſe Countries and Places by the Subjects of the States-General, will be taken off, whilſt thoſe upon the Goods imported by Your Majeſty's Subjects remain; by which Means *Great-Britain* will entirely loſe this moſt beneficial Branch of Trade, which it hath been in all Ages poſſeſs'd of, even from the Time when thoſe Countries were govern'd by the Houſe of *Burgundy*, one of the moſt ancient, as well as the moſt uſeful Allies to the Crown of *England*.

With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of *Spain*, Your Majeſty's Subjects have always been diſtinguiſh'd in their Commerce with them, and both by an ancient Treatiſe, and an uninterrupted Cuſtom, have enjoyed greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade, than either the *Hollanders*, or any other Nation whatſoever. And that wiſe and excellent Treaty of the Grand Alliance provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of theſe valuable Privileges to *Britain*, in ſuch a Manner, as that each Nation might be left at the End of the War upon the ſame Foot as it ſtood at the Commencement of it. But this Treaty we now complain of, inſtead of confirming Your Subjects Rights, ſurrenders and deſtroys them: For, altho' by the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Articles of the Treaty of *Munſter*, made between his Catholick Majeſty and the States General, all Advantages of Trade are ſtipulated for, and granted to the *Hollanders*, equal to what the *Engliſh* enjoyed; yet, the Crown of *England* not being a

Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of *England* have never ſubmitted to thoſe Articles of it, nor even the *Spaniards* themſelves ever obſerved them: But this Treaty revives thoſe Articles in Prejudice of *Great-Britain* and makes Your Majeſty a Party to them, and even a Guarantee to the States General for Privileges againſt Your own People.

In how deliberate and extraordinary a Manner Your Majeſty's Ambaſſador conſented to deprive Your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and Your Majeſty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, moſt evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by Your Majeſty's Directions, have been laid before Your Commons: For when Matters of Advantage to Your Majeſty and to Your Kingdom had been offered as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refuſed to be admitted by the States General, upon this Reaſon and Principle, That nothing Foreign to the Guranties of the Succeſſion, and of the Barrier, ſhould be mingled with them; notwithſtanding which, the States General had no ſooner received Notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between Your Majeſty and the preſent Emperor, but they departed from the Rule propoſed before, and inſiſted upon the Article of which Your Commons now complain, which Article Your Majeſty's Ambaſſador allowed of, altho' equally Foreign to the Succeſſion, or the Barrier; and altho' he had for that Reaſon departed from other Articles which would have been for the Service of his own Country.

We have forborn to trouble Your Majeſty with general Obſervations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire, and other Parts of *Europe*. The Miſchiefs which ariſe from it to *Great-Britain* are what only we have preſumed humbly to preſent to You as they are very evident, and very great; and it appears that the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* had not any Orders or Authority for concluding ſeveral of thoſe Articles which are moſt prejudicial to Your Majeſty's Subjects, we have thought we could do no leſs than declare Your ſaid Ambaſſador, who negotiated and ſigned, and all others who adviſed the Ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to Your Majeſty and Your Kingdom.

Upon

Upon theſe faithful Informations and Advices from Your Commons, we aſſure our ſelves, Your Majeſty, in your great Goodneſs to Your People, will reſcue them from thoſe Evils, which the private Counſels of ill-deſigning Men have expoſed them to; And that in Your great Wiſdom You will find ſome Means for the explaining and amending the ſeveral Articles of this Treaty, ſo as that they may conſiſt with the Intereſt of *Great-Britain*, and with a real and laſting Friendſhip between Your Majeſty and the States General.

An Extract of the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Jovis 13 Die, Dec. 1711.

MR. *Secretary* St. John *Reported to the Houſe, That their Addreſs having been preſented to Her Majeſty, That She would be pleaſed to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay the ſeveral Eſtimates and Accounts before this Houſe; Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give Directions accordingly.*

Jovis 24 Die Jan. 1711-22.

The Minutes of Mr. Cardonwells *taken by the Commiſſioners of Accounts, about Allowances by the Contractors for Bread and Bread Wagons, were produced and read, and the Tranſlations of Certificates of two Perſons, the one* Jacob de Mercado, *the other* Don Manuel Cardoſo, *were read. Sir* John Germain *was called in and examined at the Bar, and then withdrew.*

Reſolved, *That the Taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough *from the Contractors for furniſhing Bread and Bread Waggons in the Army for the Low Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal; That the Two and a Half* per Cent. *deducted from the foreign Troops in Her Majeſty's, is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for; That the ſaid Reſolution be laid before Her Majeſty, and that ſuch Members of this Houſe as are of Her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, do humbly know Her Majeſty's Pleaſure when She will be attended by this Houſe.*

Veneris

Veneris 25 Die Jan. 1711-12.

Mr. Secretary St. John *Reported, That Her Majeſty having been humbly waited upon to know Her Pleaſure, when She would be attended by this Houſe, Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint to Morrow, at Two of the Clock, at St.* James's. (Which was done accordingly.)

Lunæ 28 Die Jan. 1711-12.

Mr. Speaker Reported, That he with the Houſe did on Saturday *lay before Her Majeſty the Reſolution of this Houſe of* Thurſday *laſt, whereunto Her Majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious Anſwer.*

I have a great Regard to whatever is preſented to me by my faithful Commons, and will do my Part to redreſs what you complain of.

Jovis 31 Die Jan. 1711-12.

Reſolved, *That an Humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, That an Account may be laid before this Houſe of all the Money that has been paid by Her Majeſty for Contingencies, Bread and Bread Wagons, Forage, and all other Extraordinaries both for the* Engliſh *and foreign Troops in* Flanders, Savoy, Italy, Piedmont, Spain *and* Portugal, *ſince the Year* 1705, *diſtinguiſhing the Charge of each Year; as alſo, the Charge of all Stores, Corn, and other Proviſions furniſhed for the Army, the Expence of which has not been deducted from the Pay of the ſaid Troops reſpectively; That another Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, that She will be pleaſed to give Directions, that all the Treaties and Agreements be laid before this Houſe, that have been entred into between Her Majeſty and Her Allies, during the preſent War, for Raiſing and Augmenting the Proportions for the Service of the War.*

Sabbati 2 Die Feb. 1711-12.

Mr. Secretary St. John *Reported to the Houſe, that their Addreſſes of the 28th of* January *laſt, in Relation to the* 35302107 l. 8 s. 9 d. *of the Monies granted by Parliament, and iſſu'd for the Publick Service, to* Chriſtmas 1710, *had been preſented to her Majeſty, and that her Majeſty had given Directions purſuant to the ſaid Addreſs, and alſo that their Addreſs of the* 31*ſt of* January *laſt, in Relation to Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the Engliſh and Foreign Troops, ſince the Year* 1705, *and in Relation to the Charge of the Forces and other Proviſion not deducted from the Pay of the Troops, had been preſented to her Majeſty,*

jeſty, and that her Majeſty had given Orders for preparing ſuch Accounts to be laid before this Houſe.

Jovis 14 Die Feb. 1711-12.

Mr. Secretary St. John, *by Her Majeſty's Command, preſented to the Houſe (purſuant to their Addreſs of the 31ſt of* January *laſt) a Copy of the Treaty of the Concert for the Fleets of* England, *concluded at* White Hall *the 29th of* April, 3689, *and a Tranſlation thereof, and alſo a Copy of the Treaty of Renewal of Treaties between* England *and* Holland, *concluded at* Weſtminſter *the 9th of* June 1703, *and a Tranſlation thereof.*

Mr. Sec. St. John, *likewiſe preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to their Addreſs, Extracts of Two Letters concerning the Barrier Treaty, from the Lord Viſcount Townſhend,* viz. *One to the Earl of* Sunderland, *dated at the Hague,* Novemb. 1. 1709, N. S. *the other to Mr.* Boyle, *the 26th of the ſame Month.*

Sabbati 16 Die Feb. 1711-12.

Reſolved, That in the Treaty between Her Majeſty and the States General, for ſecuring the Succeſſion to the Crown of Great-Britain, *and ſettling a Barrier for the States General, againſt* France, *under Colour of ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and providing a ſufficient Barrier to the States-General againſt* France: *There are ſeveral Articles deſtructive to the Trade and Intereſt of* Great-Britain, *and therefore highly Diſhonourable to her Majeſty, That it appears that the Lord Viſcount* Townſhend *had not any Orders, or Authority, for Negotiating or Concluding ſeveral Articles in the ſaid Treaty, and that the Lord Viſcount* Townſhend, *who negotiated and ſigned, and all thoſe who adviſed the Ratifying the ſaid Treaty are Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.* The ſame Day the Commons paſſed *An Act to continue the Act of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for Taking, Examining and Stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom for One Year longer.*

Jovis 6 Die Martii, 1711-12.

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into Conſideration the Merits of the Petition of the Free-Men and Free-Burghers of the Borrough of King's Lynn *in the County of* Norfolk; *and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion being put, that Council be called in; it paſs'd in the Negative. Then the Writ for electing a new Burgeſs for the ſaid Burgh, in the Room of* Robert

bert Walpoole, *Esq*; *expell'd this House, and also the Sheriff's of* Norfolk's *Precept thereupon, and the Indenture of the Return between the said Sheriff and the Mayor, and the Burghers of the said Borrough were read.*

Resolved that Robert Walpoole, *Esq*; *having been this Session of Parliament committed a Prisoner to the Tower of* London, *and expell'd this House, for an high Breach of Trust in the Execution of his Office, and notorious Corruption when Secretary at War, was, and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament. Order'd, that Mr.* Speaker *do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the Electing a Burghess to serve in this present Parliament, for the Borrough of* King's-Lynn *in the County of* Norfolk, *in the Room of* Robert Walpoole, *Esq*;

Having hitherto Entertain'd our Readers with nothing but bare Matters of Fact, we Presume it will be the greatest Recommendation to assure them, that we have not Inserted any thing in the proceeding Pages, but what is Collected from the Votes and other Papers, Printed by the Order and Authority of the Late House of Commons; which is a plain Demonstration that her Late Majesty of Glorious Memory had great Reason to Change the Ministry at that time, and the Nation found by the good Management of the Ministry that succeeded, that her Majesties Conduct in that Affair was Requisite for the Good and Wellfare of her Subjects, which change cannot be livelier represented then by the following Paragraphs which we shall quote from the History of the white Staff.

" And as if Fate had attended that Ministry, and that " the Revolutions of the Administrations were inevitable, " it is observable they committed more Mistakes in their " Attempts even to defend themselves, and ward off the " Blow, than at any Time before; these were such as " the Prosecution of Dr. *Sacheverel*, for a Sermon preach'd " at St. *Paul's* Church, which by carrying their Resent- " ment up to an Impeachment in Parliament, they made " a popular Cause, and which receiv'd so much Weight " from the Warmth of the Prosecution, and Vigour of " the Defence, that it remov'd the Dispute from the Per- " son to the Parties, embark'd the Church and its Inte-

" rest

" reſt in the Quarrel, and brought the Miniſtry, without
" any ſuch Deſign, to a Neceſſity of acting as it were
" againſt the Church Intereſt itſelf, which they all were
" Members of.

" When this Sermon was firſt preach'd, tho' it gave
" Offence, yet no Man ever expected the Miniſtry would
" trouble themſelves about it; when they began to ſpeak
" of it in the Houſe of Commons, nothing could be ex-
" pected more, than calling the Man before them, keeping
" him a little in Cuſtody, bringing him to the Bar, gi-
" ving him a Reprimand, cenſuring his Sermon to be burnt
" by the Hangman, *&c.* But the Enemies of the Mini-
" ſtry ſeeing farther than others, were the firſt that laid
" Bait to bring it up to an Impeachment, by which Means
" they gain'd the Point they had long driven at, *viz.* to
" embroil the Miniſtry with the Church, at which Gap
" they broke in upon the Miniſtry, ſupplanted them
" with the Queen, whoſe Zeal for the Church could not
" permit Her Majeſty to gratify the Reſentment of He-
" Miniſters upon a Clergyman, and from one Thing to ano-
" they went on till they gain'd their End, got Superſer
" deas to the *White-Staff*, as the firſt Step to a general
" Change of the Adminiſtration.

" The *White-Staff* was now given into the Hand, that
" had been treated with ſo much Impolitick Contempt, and
" the Prime Miniſtry put upon that Head, which altho'
" they always found capable, yet they never ſuffer'd them-
" ſelves to think he could have gotten the ſtart of them as
" they found he had; the Attempt made upon his Life by
" a Murderer, who was ſo horrid, that even thoſe who
" would not have been ſorry to ſee his Fall, yet were ſa-
" tisfied to ſee him eſcape ſuch a Tragical Attempt; and as
" the Miſchief haſtened his Advancement on the Queen's
" ſide, ſo it abated ſomething of the Reſentment on the
" other, and ſome had Hopes, that a Reconciliation, at
" leaſt of Meaſures, if not of Perſons, might have been
" brought upon that occaſion.

" By theſe and ſuch like Acts, and with the Addition of
" ſome unhappy Practices, the Breach grew every Day wi-
" der; and all Reconciliation of Parties and Meaſures be-
" ing laid aſide, the Party War grew up to that extrava-
" gant height, as the like has not been known in theſe
" Nations ſince the Civil War; but the very Attacks made

" upon the Prime Minister turn'd all into Victories; every
" one of which fortify'd his Interest, and made him stron-
" ger than before. And nothing but the Life of the
" Queen, which seem'd many times to be in Danger, gave
" them any Prospect of overthrowing the *White-Staff*.

" These were the Topicks these Politicians went upon,
" and Night and Day they besieged the *White-Staff* with
" their Importunities, who, still resolving to act only upon
" the Defensive, and not to ruin the Persons of the other,
" tho' he had broken them as a Party, remain'd inflexible;
" he told them, they were to Content themselves with re-
" ducing the Power of their Opposers, without turning
" Oppressors; That it was his Business to baffle their At-
" tempts, who endeavour'd to overthrow the Constitution
" which was the way to preserve the Government; That
" they Fought to Conquer, but Conquer'd to Save; That
" they were to consider the Whigs as a part of the Queen's
" Subjects, who, tho' they were to be restrain'd, were not
" to be oppress'd, much less to be destroy'd; That they
" struggled with the opposite Party to keep them from Ty-
" rannizing, but were not to Tyrannize in their stead. On
" the other hand he told them, it was not their part to
" push; that they were now *IN the Ministry*, and ought to
" risque nothing; their Business was to preserve them-
" selves in the Administration where they were, and be
" satisfied with doing so; that it was the Business of the
" other to be desperate, and to run at All, hazarding eve-
" ry Thing because they had nothing to Stake; That the
" Case of the Ministry differ'd, who had nothing to wish
" more than they enjoy'd, and nothing to ask but to keep
" their Station.

" On the other hand, he represented to them, that as
" Temper and Forbearance had given them all the Advan-
" tages they had hitherto gain'd; so this was the only
" way to secure themselves in those Advantages. That if
" they Govern'd with Moderation, when they had com-
" pleatly establish'd their Power, they should rivet them-
" selves in the Administration by gaining the Hearts of the
" People; wherefore pushing their Resentments by hot and
" furious Methods, would give strength to their Opposers,
" produce new Factions and new Parties against them-
" selves, and by raising a general Aversion against them
" among the People, make way for their Fall on the first

" popular

" popular Fray that ſhould happen, at which the Party " would not fail to break in upon and overthrow them, " as they had done by the former Miniſters, on the un- " foreſeen Accident of Dr. *Sacheverell's* Sermon.

" He repreſented the Caſe of the Succeſſion to them in " lively Terms, told them, That if by any Meaſures they " ſhould once give the People an univerſal Jealouſie, that " they were not Friends to the Succeſſion of *Hanover*, " they would not fail to ſplit on that Rock, and bring " upon themſelves the juſt Reſentment of the whole Na- " tion; That as it was out of doubt, that no other Suc- " ceſſion, but that of *Hanover* could be thought of, ſo they " that were of the Miniſtry, ought to give the Princes of " that Houſe, and the People here alſo, all poſſible Satis- " faction, that there was no Deſign to prejudice that Suc- " ceſſion; that on the contrary it was their Intereſt to let " the Houſe of *Hanover* ſee that the Miniſtry were entire- " ly in their Intereſt, ſo to make themſelves the real ſup- " port of the Succeſſion, and that the Houſe of *Hanover* " ſhould ſucceed upon the foot of their Adminiſtration.

" In order to this, the *White-Staff* took care to apply " himſelf to the Court of *Hanover*, by ſuch Miniſters of " Truſt as were proper to ſatisfie the Proteſtant Succeſſors " that he was entirely in their Intereſt, and that the " Queen, notwithſtanding the Clamour that was raiſed, " had not entertained the Deſign to their prejudice; to " confirm which, her Majeſty was prevailed with in her " Letter to the late Princeſs *Sophia*, That if her Highneſs " would *open her ſelf with Freedom* to her Majeſty, *and pro-* " *poſe any thing for their further* Satisfaction and Security in " the matter of the Succeſſion, her Majeſty would *come in-* " *to it with Zeal.* See her Majeſty's Letter.

A LIST of the Members who Voted againſt the Expulſion of Mr. STEELE.

JOHN Harvey, Eſq; Kt. of the Shire for Bedford.
John Cater, Eſq; Town of Bedford.
Sir Tho. Lee and Sir John Wittewrong, Baronets, Borough of Chipping Wicomb, Bucks.
Sir Roger Hill, Kt. Borough of Wendover, ditto.
James Stanhope, Eſq;
John Bromley, Eſq; Shire of Cambridge.

Sam. Shepperd, Town of Cambridge.
Peter Shakerley, Eſq; City of Cheſter.
John Trelawney, Eſq; Bor. of Weſtlow, Cornwall.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Bor. of Eaſtlow, ditto.
Hugh Baſcowen, Eſq; Bor. of Penryn, ditto.
James Craggs, Eſq; Bor. of Tregony, ditto.
John Hopkins, Eſq; Bor. of St. Ives, ditto.
Edw. Elliot and John Knight, Eſq. Bor. of St. Germains, ditto.
Humphry Morrice, Eſq; Bor. of Newport, ditto.
James Lowther and Gilfrid Lawſon, Eſqs. Kts. of the Shire for Cumberland.
Tho. Stanwix, Eſq; City of Carliſle, Cumberland.
Sir John Rogers, Bart. and Sir George Byng, Kt. Bor. of Plymouth, Devon.
Rich. Edgecomb and Geo. Treby, Eſqrs. Bor. of Plymton.
Sir. John Cope, Bor. of Taviſtoke, ditto.
Roger Tuckfeild, Eſq; Bor. of Aſhburton, ditto.
Geo. Trenchard Eſq; Town of Pool, Dorſet.
John Burridge, Eſq; Bor. of Lime Regis, ditto.
Dan. Harvey and John Baker Eſqrs. Bor. of Weymouth.
James Littleton and William Betts, Eſqrs. Bor. of Mamcomb Regis, ditto.
William Coventry, Eſq; Bor. Brideport, ditto.
Tho. Earl and Geo. Pitt, Eſq; Bor. of Warenham, ditto.
John Hedwith, Kt. of the Shire for Durham.
Sir Tho. Webſter, Bart. and Sir Iſaac Rebow, Kt. Bor. of Colcheſter in Eſſex.
Tho. Stevens Eſq; Kt. of the Shire for Glouceſter.
William Dowdeſwell Bor. of Tewksbury, ditto.
Benj. Bathurſt, Bor. of Cirenceſter, ditto.
Will. Grimſton and Will. Hale, Eſqrs. Bor. of St. Albans.
Sir Math. Dudley and Rob. Piggot, Eſqrs. Kts. of the Shire for Huntingdon.
Lord Hinchbrook and Sidney Wortley, Eſq; Bor. of Huntingdon.
Sir Rob. Marſham, Bar. and Sir Sam. Ogley, Kt. Bor. of Maidſtone.
Rob. Heyſham, Eſq; Bor. of Lancaſter.
Sir Tho. Johnſon, Kt. Bor. of Leverpool.
Lord Willoughby, Kt. of the Shire for Leiceſter.
Sir John Brownloe and John Thorold, Barts. Bor. of Grantham, Leiſter.

Will.

Will. Coateſworth, Bor. of great Grimsby.
John Morgan, Eſq; Kt. of the Shire for Monmouth.
Sir Charles Turner, Kt. and Robert Walpole, Eſq; Town of Lyn-Regis.
Wm. Fielding, and Horatio Walpole, Eſqs; Bor. of Caſtleriſing.
The Hon. John Fitzwilliams, City of Peterborough.
George Montague, Town of Northampton.
Wm. Egerton and Paul Methune, Eſqrs; Town of Brackley, Northampton.
Tho Wentworth, Eſq; Bor. of Higham Ferrars, ditto.
E. of Hertford, Kt. for the Shire of Northumberland.
Sir John Jermayn, Bart. and Oley Douglaſs, Eſq; Bor. of Morpeth.
Richard Hambden, Eſq; Town of Barwick upon Tweed.
Lord Sherrard, Kt. for the Shire for Rutland.
Lord Newport, Kt. of the Shire for Salop.
Wm. Whitmore, and John Weaver, Eſqrs; Bor. of Bridgenorth, Salop.
James Medlicot, Eſq; Bor. of Milburnport, Southampton.
Norton Pawlet, Eſq; Bor. of Petersfield, Southampton.
Tho. Broderick, Eſq; Bor. of Stockbridge, ditto.
Lord Wm. Pawlet, Bor. of Lymington, ditto.
Walter Chetwynd, Eſq; Bor. of Stafford.
Wm. Thompſon, Eſq; Bor. of Ipſwich, Suffolk.
Tho. Maynard, and Edw. Hopkins, Eqrs; Bor. of Eyer.
Sir Harvey Elwaes, Bor. of Sudbury, ditto.
The Hon. Carr Harvey and Aubrey Porter, Eſqrs. Bor. of Edmondsbury.
Sir Rich. Onſlow, Bar. Kt. of the Shire for Surrey.
George Evelyn and Tho. Onſlow, Eſqrs. Bor. of Bleke-lingly.
James Cocks, Eſq; Bor. of Ryegate.
Paul Docminique, Eſq; Bor. of Gatton.
The Hon. James Brudenel, City of Chicheſter.
Tho. Pellham, Eſq; Bor. of Lewes.
John Morley Trevor, Eſq; Bor. of Cricklade.
Nathaniel Gould, Eſq; Bor. of Bramber.
Francis Chamberlayn, Eſq; Town of Rye.
Spencer Compton, Bor. of Eaſt Grinſtead.
Lord Thomond and Lord Lumley, Bor. of Arrundel.
Daniel Willſon, Kt. of the Shire for Weſtmoreland.
Sir Richard Sandford Bar. Bor. of Apulby, ditto.

John

John London, Eſq;
Tho. Pit, Junior, Eſq; Bor. of Old Sarum, Wilts.
John Eyre, Eſq; Bor. of Downeton, ditto.
Reynold Carthorpe, Eſq; Bor. of Hindon, ditto.
Edward Aſh, and Price Acourt, Eſqrs; Bor. of Heytsbury.
John Eyles, Eſq; Bor. of Chippenham.
Sir John Ruſhout Bart. and Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq; Bor. of Marlborough.
Sir Tho. Reade, Bor. of Cricklade.
Tho. Pit, Sen. Bor. of Old Sarum.
Tho. Wylde, Eſq; City of Worceſter.
John Rudge, Eſq; Bor. of Everſham.
Sir Wm. Robinſon, Bart. City of York.
Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Bart. Town of Kingſton upon Hull.
Sir Charler Hotham, Bor. of Beverley.
Tho Yorke, Eſq; Bor. of Richmond.
Wm. Pulteney, and Hugh Cholmley, Eſqrs; Bor. of Heyden.
Edmond Dunch, Eſq; Bor. of Boroughbrigg.
Wm. Strickland, Eſq; Bor. of Malton.
Tho. Flranckland, and Ralph Bell, Eſqrs; Bor. of Thirſh.
Hen. Prater, and Leo. Smelt, Eſqrs; Bor. of Northallerton.
Archibald Hutchinſon, Eſq; Port of Haſtings.
Philip Papillion, Eſq; Port of Dover.
Edw. Watſon, and Sir Robert Furnace, Barts.
Sir John Norris, Kt. and Philip Gibbon, Eſq; Bor. of Chippenham.
George Doddington, and Robert Briſtow, Eſqrs; Town of Winchelſea.
George Nayler, Eſq. Town of Seaford.
Tho. Jones, Eſq. Kt. of the Shire for Cardigan.

The Scotch Members were as follows,

John Montgomery, Eſq. Sir James Campbell, Bar. George Baylie, Eſq. Colonel John Campbell, Charles Oliphant, Eſq. Sir William Johnſtowne, Bar. Sir James Stewart, Bar. Alexander Grant, Eſq. William Steward, Eſq. Sir John Anſtruther, Bar. Henry Cunningham, Eſq. John Middleton, Eſq. John Cockburne, Eſq. Sir David Dalrymple, Bar. John Steward, Eſq. Sir James Carmichael, Bar. Tho. Smith, Eſq. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bar. Robert Munro, Eſq.

FINIS.